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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/612,095	07/02/2003	Chee-Wen Shiah	250320-1010	3422

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EXAMINER

ZHAO, DAQUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2621

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/22/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/612,095

Applicant(s)

SHIAH ET AL.

Examiner

Daquan Zhao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishii et al (US 5,136,395), and in view of Klaassen et al (US 6,622,252 B1).

For claim 1, Ishii et al teach a method for playing back optical videodisc (e.g. figures 1 and 2, optical disk 100, column 2, lines 41-64, video corresponds to column 3, lines 50-59) by using an optical disc drive (e.g. figure 2, optical disk drive unit 202), the method comprising the following steps:

b) storing the video data to a storage device (e.g. figure 2, video memory 207, column 4, line 64- column 5, line 51)

d) according to a video playing speed, a video play back device continuously acquiring and playing back the video data from the storage device (e.g. column 5, lines 1-3, control unit 201 repeatedly read data from optical disk 100).

e) outputting the video data to a video display unit (e.g. figure 2, TV monitor 300).

However, Ishii et al fail to teach the following:

a) reading video a data from an optical videodisc at highest possible speed of the optical disc drive

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c) halting the operation of the optical disc after the reading process has completed in order to avoid the unnecessary free running during idling time for power saving purpose

Klaassen et al teach a) reading video a data from an optical videodisc at highest possible speed of the optical disc drive (e.g. column 4, lines 31-43, read out data in full speed when connected to external power device);

c) halting the operation of the optical disc after the reading process has completed in order to avoid the unnecessary free running during idling time for power saving purpose (e.g. column 4, lines 31-43, hard drive stops when there is no read/write activity).

It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Klaassen et al into the teaching Ishii et al to stop the disk drive when the there is no read/write activity in the system disclosed by Ishii et al suggest stop the retrieval of image data from the hard disk and continue to display the image (column 6, line 65- column 7, line 3). One ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to halt the hard disk to reduce the power consumption for the portable computing devices (Klaassen et al column 1, line 66- column 2, line 12) after a fast reading of the data from the hard disk to save the data transmission time.

For claim 4, Klaaseen et al teach the storage device in step (b) is a hard disc (e.g. column 4, lines 31-42).

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For claim 5, Ishii et al teach the storage device in step (b) is a random access memory (RAM) (e.g. column 3, line 21).

For claim 6, Ishii et al teach a non-volatile memory (e.g. column 3, line 21, RAM).

For claims 8 and 9, Ishii et al teach the video display unit is a television (e.g. figure 2, TV monitor 200).

2. Claims 1-3, 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over deCarmo (US 6,381,404 B1) and in view of Sasaki et al (US 6,836,454 B2).

For claim 1, deCarmo teaches a method for playing back optical videodisc by using an optical disc drive (e.g. figure 1, DVD drive 104, and DVD 102, column 4, line 56-65) the method comprising the following steps:

b) storing the video data to a storage device (e.g. column 5, line 48- column 6, line 5, read-ahead the data from the DVD to cache).

d) according to a video playing speed, a video play back device continuously acquiring and playing back the video data from the storage device (e.g. column 5, line 48- column 6, line 5, continue uninterrupted playback from the cache)

e) outputting the video data to a video display unit (e.g. column 5, lines 12-22, TV monitor).

However, deCarmo fails to teaches

a) reading video a data from an optical videodisc at highest possible speed of the optical disc drive c) halting the operation of the optical disc after the

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reading process has completed in order to avoid the unnecessary free running during idling time for power saving purpose.

Sasaki et al teach a) reading video a data from an optical videodisc at highest possible speed of the optical disc drive c) halting the operation of the optical disc after the reading process has completed in order to avoid the unnecessary free running during idling time for power saving purpose (e.g. column 1, lines 26-38). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sasaki et al into the teaching of decarmo to read-ahead using the maximum speed to read necessary information as quickly as possible from the disk and to stop the disk after the reading is done to lower the power consumption and noise for the DVD drive (Sasaki et al, column 1, lines 26-38).

For claim 2, deCarmo teaches the said optical videodisc can be a VCD, SVCD or DVD (e.g. figure 1, DVD 102).

For claim 3, deCarmo teaches the optical disc drive can be a CD ROM, DVD ROM, CD R/W, DVD R/W or DVD RAM (e.g. figure 1, DVD drive 104).

For claims 8 and 9, deCarmo teaches the video display unit is a television ((e.g. column 5, lines 12-22, TV monitor).

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over deCarmo (US 6,381,404 B1) and Sasaki et al (US 6,836,454 B2) as applied to claims 1-3, 8-9 above, and further in view of Logan et al (US 5,371,551).

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See the teaching of deCarmo and Sasaki et al (or the teaching of Ishii et al and Klaassen et al) above.

For claim 7, deCarmo and Sasaki et al (or the teaching of Ishii et al and Klaassen et al) fail to teach simultaneously acquiring and playing back the video data from the storage device. Logan et al teach simultaneously acquiring and playing back the video data from the storage device (e.g. column 3, lines 8-24, dual-port ram 6). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the dual-port RAM disclosed by Logan et al into the system of deCarmo and Sasaki et al to reduce the waiting time of the user since Logan et al suggest the video can be view prior to the memory is fully loaded (Logan et al, column 3, lines 46-54).

4. Claims 4, 5, and 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over deCarmo (US 6,381,404 B1) and Sasaki et al (US 6,836,454 B2) as applied to claims 1-3, 8-9 above.

See the teaching of deCarmo and Sasaki et al above.

For claim 4, 5, and 6, deCarmo and Sasaki et al fail to specify the hard disc, a RAM and a non-volatile memory. The examiner takes official notice of the hard disc, a RAM and a non-volatile memory since they are well known in the art. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the hard disc, a RAM and a non-volatile memory into the system disclosed by deCarmo and Sasaki et al to increase the storage capacity for the system.

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Conclusion

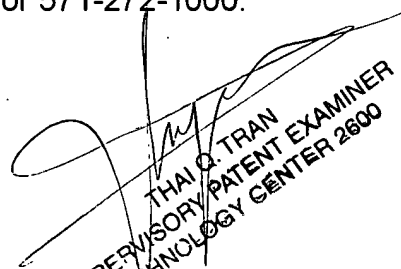
5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kuo (US 6,600, 708 B1); Nakai (US 7,028, 203 B2); Yamashita et al (US 6,411,457 B2); Koizumi et al (US 5,982,570).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daquan Zhao whose telephone number is (571) 270-1119. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fri. 7:30 -5, alt Fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tran Thai Q, can be reached on (571)272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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